

Columbia National Bank

United States Depositary Offers every accommodation consistent with safe banking

Mortimer Levering, Pres't. W. F. C. Golt, Cashier. A. A. Barnes, Vice Pres't. W. K. Sproule, jr., Asst. Cash.

DEPOSIT VAULTS

LOCAL WHOLESALE TRADE

DRY GOODS DEALERS AND GROCERS ARE BUSIER THAN USUAL.

Commission Men Furnish the Only Note of Complaint-Grain Markets Are Generally Somewhat Lower.

In the week ending Aug. 30 trade in some lines was disappointing, one of these being in fruits and vegetables. Commission merchants complain a good deal of light business, and with an abundant supply of both fruits and vegetables, prices broke badly. Seldom is there a week on the row when like conditions prevail. On the contrary, the produce markets were in strong position, and all receipts brought good pricesthe best figures ever known on eggs and poultry. Butter ruled steady, choice stock | bringing 15 cents a pound. The poultry market showed signs of weakness on Saturday, but no changes were made. The dry goods week, a big trade being enjoyed. Stocks of retail men are low, and with the easy money market retail dealers found an unusually good trade springing up and ordered shipped at once goods bought to be delivered thirty and sixty days later. Prices on Wholesale grocers are unusually busy for this season of the year. There is consid- 65c per box. erable inquiry about canned goods and dried fruits. The provision market continues active, and prices rule steady at quotations. Home demand is good and export demand is improving. Flour is in good position, the slight ups and downs in wheat not affecting prices of flour materially, unless it be the lower grades. Iron and hardware dealers report business as very satisfactory and considerably in excess of last August. All lines or business begin September with painted, \$3.10.

Indianapolis Grain Market.

promise of a good trade.

The week closed with prices on all cereals firm in tone and with light receipts. Farmers seem inclined to hold their grain, hardly be more promising. Track bids, as reported by the secretary of the Board of

Trade ruled as follows: Wheat steady: No. 2 red, 68c track, 68c on milling freight; No. 3 red, 64@66c track;

wagen, 68c. Corn steady; No. 1 white, 621/2c; No. 1 white, 621/2c; No. 3 white, 621/2c; No. 4 white, 581/4601/4c; No. 2 white, mixed, 601/4c; No. 3 white, mixed, 60%c; No. 4 white, mixed, 56% 2584c; No. 2 yellow, 604c; No. 3 yellow, 60%c; No. 4 yellow, 56%@58%c; No. 2 mixed, 601/2c; No. 3 mixed, 601/2c; No. 4 mixed, 561/2@ 58%c: ear. 62c.

Oats steady; No. 2 white, 31@311/2c; No. 3 white, 2014@31c; No. 2 mixed, 2714@28c; No. 3 Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, \$10.50@11; No. 2 timothy, \$9@9.50.

August Inspections.

| Wheat. | Corn. | Oat | |
|---|--------------------|-------|--|
| August, 1902246,750 | 320,250 | 362,5 | |
| August, 1901 | 516,000 352,800 | | |
| WAGON MARKET. | | | |
| The past week has been one of liberal of ferings on the wagon market, and price | | | |

closing with prices, as reported by the wagon weighmaster, ruling as follows: Corn, 582260c per bu. Oats-New, 25@28c per bu Hay-Timothy, choice, \$11@12.50; new, \$10

@11; mixed, \$8@9; clover, \$8@9, according to Sheaf Oats-New, \$607 per ton.

Straw, \$405, according to quality,

Poultry and Other Produce.

(Prices paid by shippers.)

Turkeys, 10 to 12 lbs, 10c per lb; young tur-

keys, 12c; hens, 10c; cocks, 5c; young chickens, 19c; ducks, 6c; geese, \$4.80 per doz. tie, 13c; Swiss, 17c; brick, 14c; limburger, 13c.

Butter-Choice roll, lightic per lb; country Beeswax-30c for yellow, 25c for dark. Feathers-Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime duck, 20c per lb. Wool-Merchantable, medium, 16c; burry and unmerchantable, 3@5c less; coarse grades, 15c; fine merino, 13@15c: tub washed, 25@28c,

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Green-salted Hides-No. 1, 81/2c; No. 2, 71/2c; No. 1 calf, 10c; No. 2 calf, Sc. THE JOBBING TRADE.

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of the wholesale dealers.) Candies and Nuts.

Candles-Stick, To per Ib; common mixed, 7c grocers' mixed, 65c; Banner twist stick, Sc; Banner cream mixed, logilic; old-time mixed, Sc. Nuts-Soft-shelled almond 18@20c; English walnuts, 12@14c; Brazil nuts, 10c; filberts, 14%c;

peanuts, roasted, 7gsc; mixed nuts, 12c. Canned Goods. Corn-85c@\$1.25. Peaches - Eastern standard. 3-1b, 31.75@2; 2-ib seconds, \$1.40@1.60; California

standard, \$2.1082.40; California seconds, \$1.90@2. Miscellaneous-Blackberries, 2-lb, 85@90c; raspberries, 2-lb, \$1.25@1.30; pineapple, standard, lb. \$1.55@1.80; choice, \$2@2.10; cove oysters, 1-1b. full weight, 25cm \$1; light, 600285c; string beans. 2-lb, \$1; Lima beans, \$1.20@1.25; lobsters, \$1.85@2 red cherries, 90c@\$1; strawberries, 85@90c; saimon, 1-lb, 95c@\$2; tomatoes, 3-lb, \$1.50, Coal and Coke.

Coal-Anthracite (all sizes), \$7.50 per ton; Riossburg. \$5: smokeless, \$5; Jackson, \$4.50; Kanawha, \$4.25; Pittsburg, \$4.25; Raymond, \$4.25; Winifrede, \$4.25; Luhrig, \$3.75; Hocking Valley, Wilhitreas, block, \$3.50; Greene county, \$3.25; Indi- is this condition which forms the immense ana lump, \$3.25; nut and slack smokeless, \$4; slack, Jackson, \$2.75; slack, Pittsburg, \$2.85; slack, West Virginia, \$2.75; slack, Indiana, \$2.25 Connellsville coke, \$6.50; lump coke, Hc per bu, \$2.75 per 25 bu; crushed coke, 13c bu, \$3.25 per 25 Bags, 25c per ton extra, ground floer or dumped in cellar; bags, Sec per ton extra, second | particles of the river figure in these formafloor or carried in cellar. From wagon, 25c per tions. The lighter particles, and the kind I ton extra by wheelbarrow, chute or basket,

Drugs.

Alcohol, \$2.55@2.75; asafoetida, 40c; alum, 24.9 4c; camphor, 6sq 70c; cochineal, 30g 55c; chloroform, 58465c; copperas, bri. 75c; cream tartar, sandbars and banks of the river during the receipts of sheep and lambs this week have pure. 30 gale; indigo, 65 g 80c; licorice. Calab. genuine, 35040c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 208722c morphine, P. & W., per oz, \$2.45@2.60; oil, bergamot, per 1b, \$2.75; opium, \$5.30@3.50; quinine, P. per oz. 34(135c; balsam copaina. 25(160c; soap, Castile, Fr., 13016c, soda, picarb., 219003c sign, 50060c; chiorate potash, 15000c; borax, 900 this difference—that it is possibly not so the: cinchonida, 350 40c; carbolic acid, 320 40c; cocaine, PHIT., \$4.05814.20. Dry Goods.

Bleached Sheetings - Androscoggin L. 70 Berkeley, No. 60, 8%c; Cabot, 6%c; Capitol, 7c; Cumberland, 7c; Dwight Anchor, 8c; Fruit of the Loom, Nec. Farwell, 7c; Fitchville, 6%c; Full Width, Mec. Gilt Edge, Mec. Gilded Age, Sc; Hill, 7c; Hope, 7c; Linwood, 7c; Lonsdale, 7%c; Peahody, Dic. Pepperell, 9-4, 19c; Pepperell, 10-4 Androscoggin, 9-4, 19c; Androscoggin, 10-4.

Brown Sheetings-Atlantic A, 6%c; Argyle, 186c; Boott C, 192c; Buck's Head, 6c; Carlisle, 186c; inch, &: Dwight Star, 7c; Great Falls E. 54c; Great Fails J. Le; Hill Fine, 7c; Indian Head Great Pepperell R. 5%c; Pepperell, 10-4, De; Androscoggin, 9-4, 13c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 19c. Prints Allen dress styles, &c. Allen TR, 4%c; funcy, Sc; Hamilton fancy, Sc; Merrimac pinks fancy, ac; that it is a sport of the winds, and are blown hither and purples, and simpson's Berlin solids and thither. Or it may be that the influmournings, the Simpson's Berlin solids, She; Simpson's oil finish, Sc. American shirting, 40;

black white, 4%c; greys, 4%c. Tickings Amoskeag ACA, 101/2c; Conestoga the surface of the river would brush them

dress, 7c; Bates, 51/2c; Lancaster, 51/2c; Lancaster dress, 7c; Toll du Nord, 8c.

Grain Eags-Amoskeag, \$14.50; American, \$14.50; Harmony, \$13.50; Stark, \$16.50. Iron and Steel.

Bar fron, 2.50c; horseshoe bar, 2.75c; nail rod. ; plow slabs, 4.58c; American cast steel, 9@11c; tire steel, 3@3%c; spring steel, 4%@5c.

Flour. ent, \$3.75; straight grade, \$3.40; fancy grade, \$3.25; low grade, \$2.50; graham flour, \$3.75.

Groceries. Coffee-Good, 10@12c; prime, 12@14c; strictly prime, 14@16c; fancy green and yellow, 18@22c; Roasted-Old Government Java, finest Mocha and Java, 28030c; Java Package Coffee-City prices: Arlosa, 19.25c; Lion, Jersey, 10.25c; Caracas, 9.75c; Dilworth's, Mail Pouch, 9.75c; Gates's blended Java, .75c; Climax Java blend, 10.25c. Sugar-Crystal Dominoes, 5-lb cartons, 7.17c; Tablets, 5.57c; cut loaf, 5.57c; powdered, XXXX powdered, 5.22c; Eagle powdered, 5granulated, 4.97c; extra fine granulated, 5.07c; granulated, 5-lb bags, 5.12c; granulated, 2-lb bags, 5.17c; cubes, 5.32c; mold A, 5.32c; confec-A. 4.67c; 3 Ridgewood A, 4.67c; 4 Phoenix A, Empire A, 4.57c; 6 Ideal Golden ex. 7 Windsor ex. C, 4.42c; 8 Ridgewood ex. C, were selling above \$7 and 4.32c; 9 yellow ex. C, 4.27c; 10 yellow C, 4.23c; 11 4.17c; 12 yellow, 4.12c; 13 yellow, 4.12c; 14 yellow, 4.12c; 15 yellow, 4.07c; 16 yellow, 4.02c. Salt-In car lots, 80@85c; small lots, 90@95c. ces-Pepper, 17c; allspice, 15@18c; cloves, 15 cassia, 15@18c; nutmegs, 50@60c per lb.

fair to prime, 28@33c; choice, 38@42c; syrups, 28@ Rice-Louisiana, 44@6c; Carolina, 64@84c Shot-\$1.65@1.75 per bag for drop. Lead-61/27c for pressed bars. Wood Dishes-No. 1, per 1,000, \$1.80@2; No. 2, \$2@2.20; No. 3, \$2.20@2.30; No. 5, \$2.80@3. denware-No. 1 tubs, \$6@7; No. 2 tubs, \$5@

Leather.

Oak sole, 33@37c; hemlock sole, 27@35c; harness, 25@40c; skirting, 28@40c; single strap, 41@ 45c; city kip, 60@86c; French kip, 90c@\$1.20; city calfskin, 90c@\$1.10; French calfskin, \$1.20@1.85.

Nails and Horseshoes. Steel cut nails, \$2.50; wire nails, from store, \$2.50 rates; from mill, \$2.50 rates. per keg, \$4; mule shoes, per keg, \$4.50; horse nails, \$1@5 per box. Barb wire, galvanized, \$3.25;

Linseed, raw, 59c per gal; linseed oil, boiled, 60c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 8@14c.

Produce, Fruits and Vegetables. Apples-Pippins, per brl, \$2.25; Duchess, per brl, \$2.50; Maiden Blush, per brl, \$3.50; cooking apples, per brl, \$1.75@2; bulk fall fruit, per Bananas-Per bunch, No. 1, \$1.75@2; No. 2,

Cabbage-New, per brl, 50c. California Fruits-Clyman piums, \$1.20; Trag-edy plums, \$1.35. Hale's peaches, 75c. Bartlett pears, \$1.75 per box. Canteloupes-Indiana Gems, 40c per basket; Osage, per crate, 90c. Celery-Michigan, 25c per bunch.

Cocoanuts-45c per doz. Cucumbers-25c per doz. Egg Plant-60c per doz. Green Beans-50c per bu. Green Corn-5c per doz.

early Ohios, 38@40c per bu

Honey-White, 17c per lb; dark, 14c. Lemons-Messina, 360 to box, fancy, \$3; California, per box, \$2.50. Maple Sugar-12c per lb Onions-60c per bu. Spanish onions, per crate, New Potatoes-Home grown, \$1.25 per bri;

Sweet Potatoes-Per brl, \$2.50. Pears-Per bu, \$1. Peaches-Michigan, one-fifth-bushel basket, 25c; bushels, \$1@1.50. Plums-Blue, \$1.50 per bu; Damson, \$2.25 per Tomatoes-Home grown, per bu, 25@40c.

Watermelons-Small, \$8 per hundred; large, \$12 per hundred.

Sugar-cured Hams-Indiana, 7 to 9 lbs average, 14%c; 10 to 13 lbs average, 14%c; 15 to 16 lbs average, 14%c. Reliable, 7 to 9 lbs average, 14%c; 10 to 12 lbs average, 14%c Shoulders-English cured, Reliable, 18 to 20 lbs

have had a downward tendency, the week average, 11%c; 16 lbs average, 12c; 10 to 12 lbs closing with prices, as reported by the average, 12%c; sugar cured, Indiana, 8 to 10 lbs average, 11%c. Pickled Pork-Fancy boneless plg pork, per brl 200 lbs, \$25; fancy clear bean pork, per bri 200 lbs, \$24.50; short clear, per bri 200 lbs, \$20; rump, per brl 200 lbs, \$19.50; Indiana bean or jowl. per brl 200 lbs, \$19. Also half brls, 100 lbs, at half the price of the brls, adding 50c to cover additional cost of package. Lard-Kettle rendered, 121/4c; pure lard, 121/4c. Bacon-Clear sides, 50 to 60 lbs average, 13%c;

00 to 40 lbs average, 13%c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 14%c; clear beliles, 25 to 30 lbs average, 13%c; 18 to 22 lbs average, 14c; 14 to 16 lbs average, week and 9.932 the corresponding week a year 14%c; clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 15%c; 12 to 15 lbs average, 14c; 9 to 19 lbs average, 14c. In dry salt 1/2c less. Seed clover, prime, \$5@5.50; English clover, \$5975.50; alsike, \$6.50@7; alfalfa, choice, \$6@ 3.25; crimson clover, \$3.75@4.50. Timothy, prime,

\$2.56@2.75. Fancy Kentucky bluegrass, \$1.40@1.50; extra clean, 60@70c. Orchard grass, \$1.40@1.75; red top, 90c@\$1.75. English bluegrass, \$2. DUSTY OLD MISSISSIPPI

Traveler's Theory as to a Concomitant

of Travel on the Big River. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"The Mississippi river is the dustiest road in the whole country," said a man who at this time in the week and show very little you don't believe it put on a white shirt | buyers showing a better disposition than yes- | M. Smith, the chief clerk of the fish comsome time and make a cruise up the river a few hundred miles. Really no thoughtful man would be stupid enough to question the statement if he had ever had any ex- for salesmen to transact business and there perience on the river.

about the dust of the sea, and from the description given of the fine, dry sediment which falls from the damp mist of the sea | men than it has been since the early part of I am inclined to think that the deposit is the week, and the close indicated rather a The water of the river is charged with fine | Quotations: particles. The heavy particles in the water do not leave the surface except to sink at | Good to choice light weights some point where an obstruction diverts the current and causes a temporary polse. It bars, or sandbanks, which we find along the river. These formations are due altogether to the resistance encountered by the currents of the river. Mind you, the heavier have in mind at this time, form a sort of river dust which is wafted here and there | 109 by the winds which sweep the stream. "I have heard a great many men advance the idea that this dust was blown from the dry season. But there is nothing in this been of only fair volume, the total showing a claim which will explain satisfactorily the decrease of 750 compared with last week, over constant settling of dust on the boats plying the Mississippi. It blows into the cabin, and an increase of 200 compared with the corsettles on the deck and other exposed pornary road during a dry season. There is dry and hence has a greater cohesive pow- in the markets elsewhere there was very little er. It sticks to the thing it falls on. I have been traveling on the river for a quarter of a century in the lower trade, and I have paid considerable attention to this an advance of 25c. The stocker end of the deal who for years have been engaged in big. question of river dust, and it is really a | was quiet and it was more or less difficult to very interesting subject and one which negotiate sales at former prices, but no quotashould receive more attention. It may be Ble change was reported. Both local butchers pure or impure. In my judgment no kind of dust can be very pure. How this dust gets out of the river I cannot say, but since no scientist has explained the matter or set up a standard of judgment in this re- to-day, but there were a few carried over from spect I have a right to my opinion on the vesterday, and although the market was quiet

There are, in my judgment, two ways of with the way equal kinds had been selling are killed in the open or while seeking being wasted. getting the fine particles out of the water. Prints Allen robes, 3520; American indigo, 4520; Arnold ing, and when the sun dries and dissipates long cloth B. 7520; Arnold LLC, 6520; Cocheco the mist these fine particles become the They may rise with the mist of the mornsport of the winds, and are blown hither ence of the sun on the surface of the water will sufficiently dry and bake these finer gnished Cambries-Edwards, 4c; Warren, particles to make them an easy prey to the winds. The wind which constantly sweeps Mckings Amounted to the surface of the river would brush them the difference of the surface of the river would brush them the difference of the surface of the river would brush them the difference of the surface of the river would brush them the difference of the surface of the river would brush them the difference of the surface of the river would brush them the difference of the surface of the river would brush them the difference of the surface of the river would brush them the difference of the surface of the river would brush them the difference of the surface of the surface of the river would brush them the difference of the surface of t tinghams-Amoskeng staple, 5%c; Amoskeng nomenon we call river dust."

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CATTLE QUIET AND WITHOUT IM-PORTANT CHANGE IN PRICES.

Hogs Active and About Ten Cents Higher-Sheep Quiet and Steady-Condition of Other Markets.

UNION STOCKYARDS, INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.-Cattle-Receipts, 250; shipments, 100. comparatively liberal, total indicating an most 20,000 larger than the same period last year. Although the supplies have been comparatively large there has been very little increase in the proportion of strictly desirable Spring patent, \$4.25 per brl; winter wheat pat- cattle marketed. Throughout the week cattle on the stocker and feeder order have been coming plentiful and the supply finally became excessive. It has been a long time since it has been as difficult to arrange prices on all the market has been quite a puzzle to salesblend, 22c; fancy blend, 18c; Golden blend, 15c. men. It was observed, however, that stock that met the requirements of buyers in quality, flesh and weight have been salable at quotably steady prices all week. Occasionally, however, 1b bags, 5.32c; standard granulated, 4.97c; fine has been a very moderate demand for fat bags, 5.116, tolumbia A, 4.72c; 2 Windsor for that class were probably 25c lower than not suffered any quotable charge, but heifers not up to expectations this week and conse-Beans-Prime marrow, bu, \$1.60@2.85; prime quently there was quite an accumulation of 7.471/2; pigs, \$5.80@7. Receipts for week, 19.000. or navy, \$1.95@2.10; prime red kidney, bu, that class of stock. Notwithstanding this, how-\$2.50@2.75; Lima beans, lb, 6%@7c.
Molasses and Syrups—New Orleans molasses, ever, salesmen were not inclined to take less that class were on a steady basis. All grades week, but at that salesmen were unable to find Twine-Hemp, 12@18c per lb; wool, 8@10c; flax, an outlet for all of the supply. The highest @6: prices this week were \$7.70 for native steers, 6; No. 3 tubs, \$4@5; 3-hoop pails, \$1.60; 2-hoop \$4.35 for Texas, \$5.60 for helfers, \$5 for cows, pails, \$1.40@1.50; double washboards, \$2.25@2.70; \$4.25 for buils and \$8 for calves. The receipts ommon washboards, \$1.85@1.90; clothespins, 60@ to-day were as large as usual at this time in the week, but the arrivals did not include many | bulk of sales, \$7.25@7.45. quently the market was rather sluggish and sales were at prices hardly as satisfactory as

yesterday. The week closed quiet and quite a number of stockers and feeders had to be carried over. Quotations: Good to choice steers, 1,350 lbs and Plain fat steers, 1,350 lbs and upwards, 6.50@ 7.25 Good to choice 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers. 6.500 7.2 Good to choice 900 to 1,150-lb steers., 5,2500 6,00 Plain fat 900 to 1,150-ib steers...... 4.500 5.25 Choice feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.. 5.00@ 5.2 Good feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs.... 4.500 5.00 Medium feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs.. 4.000 4.50 Common to good stockers...... 3.50'g 4.5 Good to choice helfers..... 4.25@ 5.5 lommon light helfers..... 3.00@ 3.25 Good to choice cows...... 4.00@ 5.00 Fair to medium cows...... 3.00@ Good to choice butcher bulls...... 3.50@ ommon to fair bulls..... Common to medium cows and calves. 20.00@30.00 -Representative Sales-Steers .-No. Av. Pr. No. Av. Pr. 40 Feeders..... 695 \$4.35 5 Feeders..... 851 4.75 4 Feeders.....1050 4.25 30 Feeders..... 802 4.65 4 Feeders..... 727 4.25

...... 977 4.50 2 Feeders..... 530 4.00 880 4.50 2 Feeders..... 800 3.60 5 S. & H...... 1048 4.50 2 Feeders..... 775 3.60 Av. Pr. No. 796 \$4.35| 5 Stockers..... 692 \$3.70 810 4.35 11 Stockers..... 769 3.65 -Cows.-0...... 991 \$1.85| 5 Canners..... 992 \$2.75

-Calves --Av. Pr. No.

Hogs-Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 800. The re-

ceipts of hogs this week have been fairly lib-

2,000 over last week and 3,000 over the same week a year ago and the corresponding time two years ago. Thus far this year the receipts year. For the week ending yesterday the leading local packers bought a total of 9,903, against week a year ago. During the same period the shipments were 9,057, against 7,549 the preceding ago. The market this week was again charac-terized by frequent and decided changes in prices, and on account of the uncertain elements it was impossible to maintain prices on uniform basis in the same day. The extent at \$5.1567.46 of the demand from outside sources was a factor in shaping values at all times, and the absence of important shipping orders were responsible for the considerable slump in prices several days. Packers, as usual recently, were on the bear side of the question all week and generally succeeded in getting their supplies at the lowest prices current. The week opened with an advance of about 20c in the average the next three days prices declined 25@30c. the extreme close of the week there was a slight rally and the position was brought up to within movement began. The quality has been gen-The receipts to-day were about like the average change compared with the same time a week changing hands promptly at much better prices | Woods Hole. han could have been obtained for the same kinds yesterday. It seemed more of a pleasure was very little interruption until the supply had been exhausted. In a few cases there was | stitute to greatly enlarge and develop the "I was reading an article some time ago | probably not to exceed 5c advance, but as a | biological school which for some years has rule the hogs sold about 10c above yester- been established at Woods Hole. "Almore than 10c gain. At current prices the mar-

> Good to choice medium to heavy \$7.40@7.6714 Mixed and heavy packing...... 7.15@7.55 Common to fair light weights 7.10@7.20 Inferior to best pigs...... 5.00@7.10 Roughs and stags...... 6.50@7.00 -Representative Sales .-

> ket was probably more satisfactory to sales-

185 194 19/9/3 320

700 compared with the same time a year ago, the requirements and with no material change and shippers were in the market throughout the week and good clearances were made. The highest gales reported during the week were \$5.25 for lambs, \$4 for yearlings and \$3.60 for sales were usually at steady prices, compared \$3@5 and sheep at \$3.10@3.35. Quotations; Good to choice lambs ... Common to medium lambs .. 3.00@4.25 Good to choice sheep... Common to medium sheep ..

Bucks, per 100 lbs...... 2,00@2.50 Transactions at the Interstate Yards. INTERSTATE STOCKYARDS, INDIANAPO- form an excellent system of conductors.

Stockers and feeding sheep.....

but no decided breaks occurred. The demand for fat butcher stock has not been affected. The calf market has been very high, top quotations going as high as \$8. Quotations:

Good to choice steers, 1,350 lbs and Plain fat steers, 1,250 lbs and upward. 6.00% 6.50 Good to choice 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers. 6.00@ 6.50 Plain fat 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers..... 5.00@ 5.15 Choice feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.. 4.25@ 4.7 Medium feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs... 3.75@ 4.1 Common to good stockers ... Good to choice heifers Fair to medium heifers .. Heavy calves .. Prime to fancy export bulls. Good to choice butcher bulls. Common to fair bulls .. Good to choice cows and calves

Common to medium cows and calves. 20.00230.00 Hogs-Receipts, 300; shipments small. Hog prices are fully 20c higher than they were at this time a week ago. There have been frequent fluctuations, but a gain has been the final result. The Eastern demand has been the oming in stronger than usual. Local packers have not been as urgent in their inquiry as they were when prices were lower. To-day's higher than yesterday. Top heavy hogs are now worth \$7.70, and the best light grades go at All were soon sold, the market closing

Common to choice neavies .. Common to choice medium grades Light and heavy mixed .. Light pigs and skips.

have been no changes in the market this week. satisfactory, and no trouble has been experienced in realizing fully steady prices on the light re-

Stockers and feeding sheep ... Good to choice sheep ...

common to medium yearlings

Good to choice yearlings ..

Elsewhere.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30 .- Cattle-Receipts, 200. Market unchanged. Choice export and dresse beef steers, \$7.20@8.05; fair to good, \$4.60@7.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.90@4.70; Western fed steers, \$3@5; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.50@3.40; Texas cows, \$1.75@2.75; native cows, \$1.50@4.50; native heifers, \$2.25@5.25; canners, \$1@2.25; bulls, 5,100 cattle, 5,850 calves. Hogs-Receipts, 1,800. Market strong to higher. No top stuff here. Top, \$7.60; bulk of sales, \$7.35@7.55; heavy, \$7.50@7.60; mixed pack-

his shoes polished, his hair brushed, his Sheep-Receipts none. Market nominal. Native clothes intact, and he never thinks of smoklambs, \$3,20@5,60; ing corn silk, that delightful weed which wethers, \$3.40@4; Western wethers, \$2.90@3.95; prices for the best feeders and most sales of | fed ewes, \$3.35@4.15; Texas clipped yearlings, \$3 and feeders, \$2.30@2.90. Receipts for week, 41,100. CHICAGO, Aug. 30 .- Cattle-Receipts, 300. Marpoor to medium, \$4@7.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.25; cows, \$1.50@5.50; heifers, \$2.50 canners, \$1.50@2.50; bulls, \$2.50@5; calves, \$7.25; Texas fed steers, \$3@5; Western

> Hogs-Receipts, 9,000; to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 5,000. Market steady to strong. Mixed and butchers', \$7.10@7.50; good to choice heavy, \$7.40 17.70; rough heavy, \$6.95@7.30; light, \$7@7.50; Good to choice wethers, \$3.50@3.75; fair to choice mixed, \$2,50@3,50: Western sheep, \$2.50@3.65; native lambs, \$3.50@6.10; Western lambs, \$4@5.60. Official yesterday: Receipts-Cattle, 2,902; 18,868; sheep, 4,514. Shipments-Cattle, 3,064; hogs,

> 4,203; sheep, 4,599. NEW YORK, Aug. 30 .- Beeves-No receipts; no sales reported. Dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, general sales, 9@11c per lb. Cables quoted American steers at 12@131/2c, weight. Exports to-day, partly estimated, 772 beeves, 50 sheep, 3,120 quarters of beef. Calves-No arrivals; 52 on sale; no sales reported. City dressed yeals, 914@1214c per 1b. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 4.488. Sheep steady lambs very dull; average of sales slightly lower. About 10 cars of stock unsold. Sheep sold at \$2.50@3.50; culls at \$1.50; lambs at \$5@5.50;

dressed muttons, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, Hogs-Receipts, 628; none on sale. Market nominally weak. SOUTH OMAHA, Aug. 30.-Cattle-Receipts 150; the market was steady. Native steers, \$4.75 @5.20; cows and heifers, \$3@5.25; Western steers, \$4@6.05; Texas steers, \$3.75@5; cows and heifers, Hogs-Receipts, 4,000; the market was 5@10 Heavy, \$7.15@7.30; mixed, \$7.10@7.25 \$7.20@7.45; pigs, \$6@7.10; bulk of sales,

Sheep-Receipts, 1,000; the market was slow and steady. Yearlings, \$3.60@4.15; wethers, \$3.40@ @3.50; lambs, \$3.50@5.25. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.-Cattle-Receipts, 1,100, in cluding 800 Texans. Market steady. Native shipping and export steers under 1,000 lbs, \$2.85@ 5.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@4.70; cows and heifers, \$2.25@5.50; canners, \$1.75@2.75;

\$2.50@4.50; calves, \$4.75@7; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.35@5; cows and heifers, \$2@4. Hogs-Receipts, 1,000. Market steady. and lights, \$7.25@7.50; packers, \$7.50@7.65; butchers', \$7.50@7.75. Sheep-Receipts, 800. Market steady. Native lambs, \$4@7.55; culls and bucks, muttons, \$3@4; \$2@4; stockers, \$1.50@3.40. BUFFALO, Aug. 30 .- Cattle-Receipts, 150; the market was quiet and steady; yeals 50c lower. Tops, \$7.75@8; fair to good, \$7@7.50; common to \$5.75@6.75. Hogs-Receipts, 5,300; the market was fairly active; pigs 25@30c lower; other grades steady Heavy, \$7.85@7.95; mixed, \$7.70@7.75; pigs, \$7@7.10

roughs, \$666.50; stags, \$565.50; grassers, \$76 7.50; closing steady on good grades. Sheep and lambs-Receipts, 4,300; the market was slow at yesterday's prices. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30 .- Cattle about steady. Choice to prime shipping steers, \$6.50@6.75; melium to good shipping steers, \$5.50@6.15; butcher steers, \$5@5.25; medium to good butch-

ers', \$3.75@4.40; choice veals, \$5.50@6. Hogs active. Best 160 lbs and upward, \$7.40; lights, \$7.15; pigs, \$5.50@6.75. Sheep and Lambs-Best lambs, \$5.15; best fat sheep, \$2.75@3. EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 30.-Cattle-Receipts, 275 head. Hogs-Receipts, 3,000 head; all grades from Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 800 head. Sheep from \$4 down; lambs from \$5.75 down. CINCINNATI, Aug. 36 .- Hogs active to lower

Cattle dull at \$266.75. Sheep weak at \$1.25@3; lambs dull at \$3@5.75.

OUT OF CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

Researches Into the Mystery of Life by Eminent Scientists.

Washington Post. The published statement that out of the erally good all week, and both packers and courage investigation, research and disshippers bought rather freely at current prices. covery" a large sum has been set aside for the construction, equipment and endowment of the finest biological laboraago and a year ago. The market opened with tory in the world is confirmed by Dr. H. erday, and almost from the start there was mission, and who has charge during the rather active competition and the offerings were summer of the commission's work at

Dr. Smtih said vesterday that he had known for some weeks that it was the intention of the trustees of the Carnegie Inay's average and in isolated cases there was ready," he said, "options have been obtained upon a large area of property there, and it is likely that the ground covered by the proposed school will be as large as an eighth of a mile along the water front." As is well known, the biological school tilization, and that the life in the eggs can apparatus and then roll up their sleeves tassium, a deadly poison. Other experi- biceps. ments which have been conducted by such and Professor Loeb, of the University of

of life are electrical in their basis. been done under the most restricted auspices has convinced Mr. Carnegle and the trustees of the institute that the laboratory delicate instruments, and every appliance that can aid the scientists in their work. It is expected that the school, when fairly was not very plentiful and, if any different, under way, will result in some remarkable the tendency in values of that class was discoveries concerning life, and will attract logical study.

City Safer Than the Country. Frank Leslie's Monthly.

heretofore this week. Lambs were reported at refuge under a tree. To stand under a tree | Of course nobody would ever think of in a thunderstorm is perhaps, next to making public education a matter of physielinging to a lightning rod, the most dan- cal training entirely. That would be silly. metallic gutters and steel frames connected with the water, sewer and gas pipes, which I the nature of the student. tendency has been downward most of the week, lessly right and left.

BAD BOYS SKIN THE CAT

THEY ARE DIFFERENT FROM BOYS IN SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Latter Contemplate Uncle Jeremiah's Picture and Carry Jelly to the Sick-Former Grow Up.

Those of us who are not girls were all boys once upon a time. There does not appear to be any room for dispute on that over there may be. It all depends on what

For all general purposes there are two classes of boys-good boys and bad boys. Then we come to the more delicate task of defining each. We all know what kind of an Indian constitutes a good Indian, but the same rule cannot be applied to boys If we believe the Sunday-school books-and we have had it drummed into our ears that Sunday-school books never lie-a good boy is a sort of a monument of animate mush and milk, with a good deal of sugar thrown in. He is a boy who is always handicapped at the start with a name like Enoch or Simeon or Habakkuk, and then he must always be studious and polite and must never dream of getting his trousers torn or his scamp comes and "grinds" all his marbles, he must at once go to his mother and tell her how glad he is that it happened, because perhaps the red-headed boy's papa is not well to do and cannot afford to buy marbles for the red-headed boy. It never occurs to the good boy of the Sunday-school book that he has a pair of fists that were designed, among other things, to punch heads. The Sunday-school boy always has

disturb the youthful organism. When the Sunday-school boy is not carrying jelly or home-made pie to some sick person-which is not always an act of charity-he is generally seated in an old-fashioned arm chair contemplating the crayon portrait of the late lamented Uncle Jereframe upon the glass-covered waxed flowers that stand on the piano. The Sunday-school boy has been told repeatedly that if he grows up to be like Uncle Jeremiah he will be able to lift the mortgage from the farm. The Sunday-school boy begins to follow the example of the late lamented by endeavoring to wear his hair in the same fashion as that adopted by the artist who commemarated Uncle Jeremiah in cravon. The Sunday-school boy is shocked to discover that the scallop over the forehead which he has admired so many times as an evidence of Uncle Jeremiah's desire to hide his massive forehead from the public view, is a fashion uncommonly popular among neat, cool-looking bartenders, whose pictures the good boy sees in the comic papers when he goes to the barber shop to get a hair cut. Between his jelly carrying and footstep following, and the reading of enlivening tales of how poor old Fido played with the children until he died of croup, contracted in wandering about on a chilly night to see that all the windows were locked, the Sunday-school boy does not have much time to

be a real boy, and hence he is a good boy. That is, he is a good boy according to the standards of goodness established by our worthy forefathers, who would let a man starve to death if he had ever been guilty of swallowing a mug of ale. Such is the THE BAD BOY. The bad boy may be defined as any boy who is not a good boy, as described above. Thank heaven, the world is full of bad boys of this kind. Bad boys are those who have powerful lungs and deem it necessary to howl their words when they have occasion that of their parents, who call their fathers "pop" and their mothers "mom;" who consent to a white collar and flaring necktie once a week, and when there is company to dinner; who stand still while "mom" is giving the necktie an artistic twist, when they suddenly grasp "mom's" cheeks in their rough little hands and kiss her so violently and so often that she forgets the scolding she gave them ten minutes before for being so dirty, and her eyes fill

up with tears while she smies and kisses the little fellow, and at the same time feels like spanking him because the beautiful necktie is all undone again, and the collar is somewhat crumpled. The ambition of the ordinary bad boy is to be a bandit, a pirate, a soldier, a sailor, or, occasionally, a policeman. Peaceful professions or prosaic business life have no attractions for him; he dreams of holding up stage coaches, sinking galleons, or of being a second Dewey or Roosevelt. In large cities he finds some obstacles in the road to any of these goals, and so he takes it out

in rough games and nerve-shattering

The bad boy is not studious. He accepts an education with the air of a martyr and does not do any more studying than is absolutely necessary to maintenance of "friendly relations" with "pop." The bad boy does not make a business of carrying jelly and home-made pies-unless it is from the pantry to his mouth-and he never spends precious hours in the contemplation of crayon portraits and waxed flowers. He has not time for such things. He is all for athletics and the achievements of Terry McGovern and Robert Fitzsimmons are more attractive to him than those of Bishop haps, its farthest station south on the At-Potter or Andrew Carnegie. The bad boy lantic reaboard. \$10,000,000 given by Mr. Carnegie to found will read about Sandow and try to get muscles like his, rather than the sermons in the Monday papers.

All of this may be very shocking and perhaps there are those who will say that nevertheless, and the educational authorities are beginning to understand it. The educational authorities are becoming educated to the fact that there is no getting away from human nature, and so they have taken steps to make public education attractive as well as instructive. To that end they have established a number of open-air gymnasiums.

EXHIBITING THE PROOF. If there is any one who doubts the success of this experiment he ought to go to the corner of Lafayette and Classon avehealthy condition in the trade. Sales ranged that now ow. ed by the government. We nues some bright afternoon. There is a not in it with the dust of the Mississippi. from \$7.15@7.6712 and were largely above \$7.25. have a tract of land which stretches about plot of ground adjoining public school No. 45. The plot is fitted up with parallel bars. at Woods Hole, which has been maintained | vaulting horses, horizontal bars, flying 7,25@7.37% largely by the University of Chicago, at- rings, rope ladders, punching bags and the tracts to that place every summer a colony like. There are two instructors on hand One Method Is to Memorize a Few gether in one great building. There nearly of college professors and students, who find and a perfect swarm of small boys who that the marine specimens brought into the | try everything and howl with delight, commission's establishment afford excellent | Some of them are ragged little chaps, but material for the study of the beginning of | ragged boys are very much like other boys life. It has been discovered, for instance, in their ambitions. They gaze admiringly that the eggs of the sea urchin can be de- on the big, supple muscles of the instrucveloped by chemical process without fer- tors, work diligently with some of the

> Those of us who were boys-bad boyseminent scientists as Professor Matthews once upon a time will recall that it gave us Chicago, show that many of the phenomena | cat" on a horizontal bar than it did to know | how far the Desert of Gobi is from New

> It is worth going out of your way to see accidents from lightning occur, and they good to watch them, and makes him feel

> gerous position that can be chosen. The But in this connection we might remind comparative safety of the modern city ourselves of the fact that the same rule

1839

THE

1902

Fletcher National Bank

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

\$1,000,000

The best evidence of life is growth—THE FLETCHER NATIONAL BANK is growing—Its facilities are growing too.

Assets, August 31, 1898 \$5,318,195.82

S. J. FLETCHER, Pres. CHAS. LATHAM, Cashier. S. A. FLETCHER, Ass't Cash.

keep pace with the development of their respondence in Spanish. I don't suppo minds. All the weight on one side of the scale makes a very lop-sided affair. With public instruction made attractive, and it was all brought about by the three when it is laid down with some idea of words a day system." meeting the dictates of human nature, there

will be better development all around. The sick person will still get jelly and home-made pie and there will always be a ready hand to carry them; the crayon portrait of Uncle Jeremiah will still be respected, but will cease to induce solemn and depressing thoughts, the monuments of mush and milk will crystallize into monuments of bone and muscle, there will be fewer real bandits and pirates, the dividing line between conventional goodness and badness will vanish and the youngsters will just be

FENCE ROWS OF SUMMER.

Some of the Many Plants that Find Harbor There.

tivated grounds.

happy, healthy, bright-eyed boys.

makes strong men turn pale, but does not | Philadelphia Record. Every American who has kept a garden has a bad word for that fat, rascally little weed which country folk call "pusley." It insinuates itself into the beds reserved for your choicest flowers and vegetables, and, though you hoe it up and toss it over the fence, it turns up again in a few days in about the same place, quite cheerful and saucy as though nothing had happened. Perhaps the only use to which it is put in this country is the ignominious one of feeding it to hogs, but in the old world, which is its original home, it is quite a respected vegetable. They actually cultivate it in southern Europe for a pot herb and for use in salads; while in France the young, tender shoots are frequently pickled like gherkins. The pretty portulaccas of our gardens and that woodland wilding, the spring beauty, are its cousins. It is a most

prolific seed bearer, which is probably the

reason of its persistent appearance in cul-

A characteristic wild blossom of August

is the turtle head. It is abundant in swamps and damp meadows all over the Eastern United States, and its odd, creamy, twolipped flowers, in shape like turtle heads sure enough, are among the most interesting posies of the waning summer. In some localities this plant goes under the curious name of balmony, which may, perhaps, be a variation of baldmoney, an old English name for the gentian; for, like the gention, the turtle head is a bitter plant. Its leaves have done duty in the manufacture of a home-made tonic which is said to have a peculiar action on the liver. The resemblance to Brer Tarrypin is not limited to the blossom, but may be seen in the seeds, too, which are oval, compressed and rimmed round with a membraneous border. In the southern Alleghenies there is found a very beautiful species of the turtle head | placed in the snakehouse of the museum with flowers of an exquisite rose color. More showy in the August landscape, however, than the modest turtle-head are the wild sunflowers, of which half a dozen sorts are now enlivening the fence rows and borders of the thickets about Philato converse on any topic. They are the delphia. It is the Western prairies, though, that are the favorite home of this gaudy tribe, and it is thence that the common sunflowers of our Eastern gardens has come. Cultivation has somewhat increased the size of this flower of the aesthetes, but not its general character, and one who has once ridden his horse through the rich "slews" of a Kansas or Nebraska prairie will not be likely to forget the surrounding sunflower groves abloom above his and his horses' heads. In a practical way this plant is a veritable cornucopia of usefulness. The bloosoms yield not only honey, as many flowers do, but also a yellow dye; the leaves make a nutritious fodder and are said to be beneficial for heaves in horses; the seeds are a well-known chicken food, and burning oil may be extracted from them; finally, the stalks contain textile fiber, and when dry constitute a fuel not to be despised in a treeless land. In mountain pastures now you may gather the sunflower's immigrant cousin, the elecampane. This coarse plant, with its sunflower-like heads, known to herb doctors from time immemorial as a pulmonic, comes to us from Europe. It has an interesting tradition connected with it, based

> Helenium-that is, Helen's herb; for the story goes that Helen of Troy had her hands full of it when Paris carried her off and lit the fires of an immortal war. Who is there that has not a kindly feeling for the quivering aspen? It is a small tree with us, fond of colonizing in sociable little groves, on gravelly banks or in sterile fields. It is said to grow over a greater area than any other North American tree, being found from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Newfoundland to Arizona. Chester county, in Pennsylvania, is, per-

on one of its botanical names, which is

Though its wood is of very little value the tree itself performs a useful service in the great household of nature as a nurse to the young of other plant growths; that is to say, its seedlings grow so rapidly it shows a depraved taste, but it is true, and so abundantly that they provide a protecting, but not too dense shade, particularthe slower-growing shoots of better trees. | hospital, a church, gymnasiums and recis compressed vertically in such a way that | is by no means one of situation alone. An it presents practically no resistance to entirely new system is to be established the least breath of air, and so the leaf is set | in the training and education of the thoushaking.

TO LEARN A LANGUAGE.

"It dosn't require any great length of

Words a Day. New Orleans Times-Demccrat.

time to learn a language if one has patience," said a man who has mastered several languages," and when I hear a man be preserved indefinitely by cyanide of po- and invite other youngsters to feel their regret that he is not able to speak French, or German, or Spanish, or some other of the children. Instead of one great penlanguage unknown to him I cannot conceal | itentiary building there will be sixty cotmy amusement. In nine cases out of ten I tages, each a little home in itself, presided more satisfaction to be able to "skin the might say that the men who express a regret of this sort handle English very poor- house mother and the house father. There ly if that happens to be their language. In fact, the work which has thus far York. Yet we went about "skinning the The chances are that their vocabularies are each large enough for twenty. Each cotcat" in a blundering sort of way and at the extremely limited, and it would probably tage is to have its own dining room, sitting imminent risk of falling from the bar and surprise them to know that despite the ad- room and bathroom. | flattening our noses on the floor. Now there | vantages of birth and education they could responding week two years ago. Thus far this at Woods Hole is the best place in the is an instructor, provided by the city, who not command more than 600 or 700 words in of buildings, is to be the most comprehensalts. Epsom, 1% iric; sulphur flour, 2% gisc; salt- tions of the boat, and is just like any other the same period last year. The market this mystery of life. The new buildings which to do it and is ready to catch them if they Yet they are able to carry on intelligent States. Within an inclosure of 277 acres conversation, and many of them may be- there are to be forty cottages accommocome forcible, and even axiomatic in their | dating 800 boys; twenty cottages for 400 these youngsters struggling to chin them- sayings, and they plunge into discussions of girls; three buildings, which are termed the selves over the bar and expending about literature, art, music and other subjects of administration group, for the superintendone thousand times more energy in the such fine elegance, and do it rather success- ent and other officers; a library and mueffort than they do over their books, and at fully, too. Now how long ought it to take | seum, and separate gymnasiums, with lockthe same time enjoying the thing immense- a man to learn 800 or 700 or even 1,000 words ers and swimining pools, for boys and who for years have been engaged in bio- ly. The punching bag is always the center in any language? Certainly it ought not to girls. There are schools where the younger of an interested group and the boy who can | take any great length of time, and from my make the bag keep time is the lion of the own experience I know that it does not. Of work at various trades and vocations, such hour, no matter how he may stand in his | course, I am not speaking now of master- | as blacksmithing, tailoring, shoemaking, studies. The whole thing is such an ex- ing so that one can get the full benefit of shorthand and telegraphy. A church occucellent idea and works so well and the chil- all the refinements of speech in a particular pies the southern hill of the grounds. The It is in the country that most of the fatal dren are all so happy that it does a man | tongue. But I have in mind the idea of | dining rooms are supplied with food from speaking intelligibly in a given language a central kitchen. In the cottages are also are about evenly divided between people that the money he pays in taxes to sup- and being able to understand perfectly what individual kitchens, where food may be rewho are struck in houses and those who port the system of public education is not is said in return. I have a system which I heated if necessary. The whole group of have worked out and it has been of vast | seventy-five buildings will be heated and benefit to me, and has enabled me to learn | furnished with water from central plants. a number of languages. It occurred to me while I was in Mexico a few years ago on | prisonlike halls of the present building to important business. I could not speak a the cottage life of the Dobbs Ferry farm, word of Spanish and could not understand although entailing a greater cost, will, it from lightning is due to the network of applies to mental training. Overstudy is the language, I concluded that I would is believed, have a marked effect on the wires which covers it, and the number of | quite as bad as overexercise, but until re- | learn the language. My plan was simply | after life of the children. These waifs are tall buildings with iron points, tin roofs, cently our wise policy has been to cultivate | this: I made up my mind that I would not | brought to the asylum through the courts retire at the close of any day as long as I and the Gerry Society. Nearly all, even at was there without learning at least three | their early age, have committed a crim-It does not require a brilliant mind to un- words in Spanish, how to pronounce them | inal offense. Because of their extreme Still the city is not by any means abso- derstand that nothing of any account will and what they meant. That would give me youth-for all are between the ages of five lutely protected, for when a cloud with a grow in a barren soil, except in rare cases, | ninety words per month, or something over | and fifteen years-they are not sent to Ran-

I could write an essay in the language, but I can speak it, write it and understand it,

LONG FASTS OF SNAKES. Some Remarkable Facts Gathered by

the Revue Scientifique, Paris. Public Opinion. M. J. Pellegrin has written to the zoologcal society of a curious case of fasting of a serpent, and in this connection it may be stated that frequently among the ophidians there are observed cases of fasting the duration of which is extraordinary. Among serpents in captivity individuals are noticed which, although side by side with those who willingly accept the food given them, obstinately refuse all and every sort of nourishment. This state of affairs cannot be in-

definitely prolonged, but death frequently

does not occur until after a lapse of time which in many cases is very great, as will be seen from the following interesting particulars. At the snakehouse of the Museum of Natural History in Paris facts of this nature are noticed frequently, and August Dumeril cites the case of a snake of North America which remained fifteen months without taking nourishment and a rattlesnake which only ate at the end of twenty-six months, M. Vaillant cites the case of a pelophile which is still living after twenty-three months of fasting and a python who only took food at the end of twenty-nine months, This observer further reports the case of

two pelophiles which died of inanition, one after three years, the other after the extraordinary period of forty-nine months, that is, more than four years. The case which we wish to especially notice here is remarkable not for the duration of the fast-which was sufficiently longnearly two and one-half years-but above all for the loss of weight of the animal, that is, nearly two-thirds of the original volume. According to the investigations of Chossat at Geneva, experiments which were made on warm-blooded animals for the most part, it seems that death occurs independently of every other cause when the subject has lost 40 to 50 per cent, of the original weight. M. Pellegrin reached the same conclusion with reference to ring snakes, which, after being submitted to absolute fasting, that is, deprived not only of food but of water, died on the average after a loss of 38 per cent. of the original weight. In the cases of those submitted to relative fasting, that is, not deprived of water, death occurred after a loss of 43 per cent.

of the original weight, but the duration of life was with them three times greater. It is not the same in the following case. The 17th of November, 1899, there was a superb reticulated python of Japan, which measured nineteen and one-half feet in length, his coloration being living and brilliant, his diameter enormous, and his activity denoting the most flourishing state of health. Furthermore, he manifested a dangerously aggressive disposition. He was offered the most diverse foods, but all were obstinately refused. Sheep, rabbits, geese, ducks and chickens were in turn offered, and whilst at times he stifled these in his coils he left them without touching them. He contented himself with frequent bathing in his basin, and this fact is important, as death comes much quicker with the ophidians submitted to an absolute

The python continued to refuse food and began to decrease in volume, the brilliant and glistening color present at first giving place to a dull, gray color, and at the commencement of 1902 he was surprisingly thin, being nothing more than skin and bone, Completely anathetic and inoffensive, he allowed himself to be handled with impunity, remaining perfectly inert, rolled up in the corner of his cage. At different times it was sought to feed him by means of eggs placed in his mouth, but this nourishment produced no result, and his body rapidly became covered with sores, fragments of gangrenous skin were detached from the creature, and the odor was very disagreeable. It was observed that partial and successive death of the organs preceded in a way the total death, which occurred the 20th of April, 1902, that is, after two years five months and three days of fasting. The animal weighed at the time of death twenty-five kilos, the initial weight having been seventy-five kilos. Thus the reduction was forty-eight kilos, or nearly two-thirds of the original weight, a remarkable figure, which seems to prove that sometimes with the larger adult ophidians, submit-

does not occur until after a loss of weight much greater than Chossat thought. VILLAGE OF ORPHAN CHILDREN.

ting voluntarily to a relative fast, death

Cottage System for Caring for Juvenile Wards Established. Public Opinion.

On the hills back of Dobbs Ferry, overlooking the Hudson, is being built a rely in regions that have been fire-swept to | markable village, with cottages, schools, a The most familiar feature of the aspen is I reation grounds. It is the new home of the the trembling of its leaves, celebrated by | New York juvenile asylum, and as soon poets from Homer's day to ours. The reason | as the buildings of the new community are for this excessive restlessness lies in the | completed this institution intends to abanstructure of the long leaf stalk. If we look | don its huge brick building at Amsterdam carefully at this and compare it with the avenue and One-hundred-and-seventy-sixth leaves of other trees we shall see that, street, which it has occupied for nearly while in the latter the stalk is roundish or | half a century, and which the rapid growth perhaps somewhat flattened parallel with | of the city northward has now made unthe plane of the earth, the aspen leaf stalk | desirable. But the removal of the asylum sand or more boys and girls who have been picked up from the streets and alleys of the great city with the hope and purpose of making them useful citizens. In their present home they have been herded toone thousand sleep, study, work and play, On entering the institution many of them thought it was a jail, and even the kind treatment which they received in the years that followed was not enough to dissuade them from such a belief. But in the new home at Dobbs Ferry, it is believed by the men at the head of the institution, there will be no jail horror haunting the minds over by a man and his wife, called the will be boys' cottages and girls' cottages,

The Hudson farm, with its aggregation children may study and the older ones The change of surroundings from the mone land.

The local cattle market. Receipts have been quickly, all the wires and pipes in ten cities able to supply food to the brain. Boys need the strange phenology that is say that this is exactly what happens, but tremendous store of energy approaches a strong nead resis on a strong nead res their bodies should be developed enough to verse in Spanish, but carried on my cor- ther removed from criminal associations.